



Valérie Devon

Presents

Vincent Reynouard editorials

A hero of revisionism,
the struggle of Ernst Zundel,

Part 1

Part 2

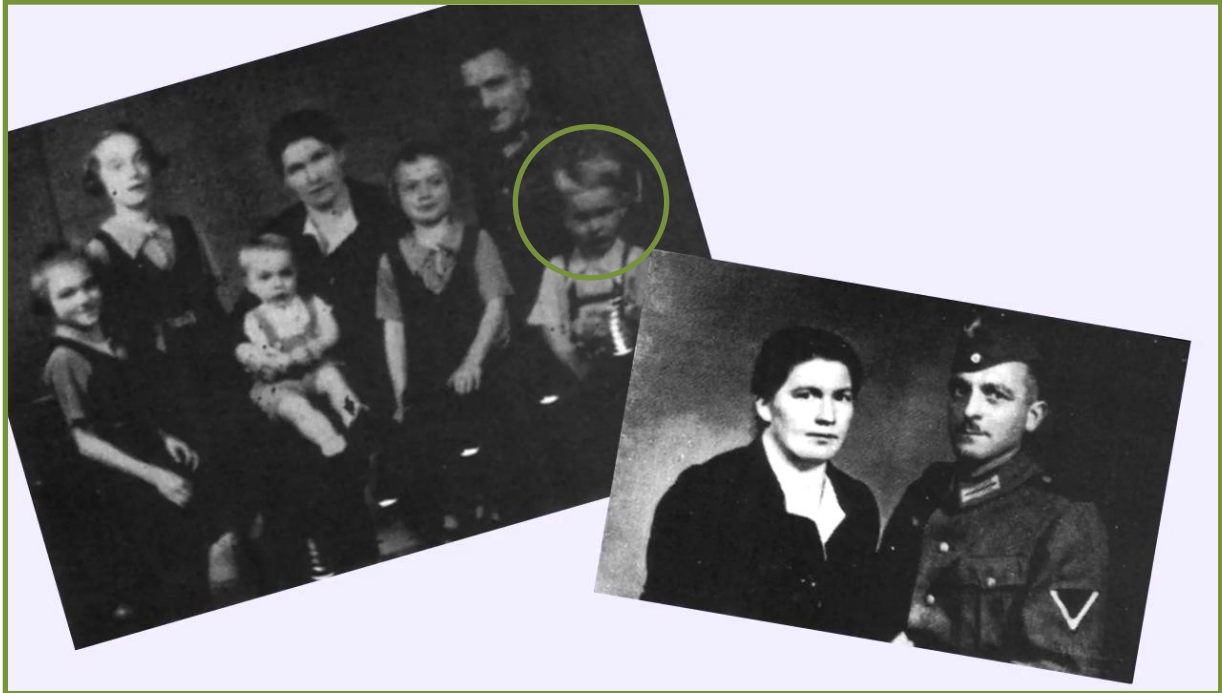
Sans Concession tv

Editorials tv

Part 1

A hero just passed away. On August 5 2017, Ernst Zündel died of a heart attack. Without him, Revisionism will not be what it is today, by far!

An engaged and persecuted revisionist.



Of German nationality, on the screen with his parents, and brothers and sisters, born in 1939, Ernst Zündel was 19 when he moved to Canada. Convinced patriot and National-Socialist, he stood very early against the calumnies spread about the Third Reich. His revisionist career began in 1978, when he protested publicly against the projection of the "*Holocaust*" series.

In the beginning of the 80's, having succeeded in his professional life, He devoted part of his fortune to spread the famous brochure of the British, [Richard Verrall](#), aka Richard E. Harwood, "*Did Six Million Really Die?*".

In 1983, the founder of the Canadian Association for the Memory of the Holocaust, Sabina Citron, filed a complaint against Ernst Zündel. Since the questioning of the Holocaust is not repressed by Canadian law, the champions of memory found a bias: They invoked an article of the penal code rarely used, and even frankly unknown, Article 177, which condemned the willful publication of false information that could lead to social unrest. In November 1983, the Canadian justice system seizes the matter. Early 1985, a first trial took place, which lasted 8 weeks. It ended on February 28, by the conviction of the accused. Without waiting, Ernst Zündel appealed. But the persecution was not going to end there. Because the champions of memory are ruthless. In all fields, they break the life of revisionists.

Gifted with a talent for drawing, Ernst Zündel was also a painter. On several occasions, he had exhibited his works. But, in April 1986, he had to leave a festival of German arts. Overwhelmed with complaints, the organizers had asked him to repackage his paintings, and to leave without delay. More seriously, however, end of April 1985, the press revealed that

arrangements had been made to send him back to Germany. Ernst Zündel had indeed never acquired Canadian citizenship. Despite this serious threat, the courageous revisionist persisted. And it was there that he experienced his first victories. Not only in the judicial field, but also, and especially, on the historical field.

End of January 1987, the judges of the Court of Appeal received the revisionist's request, and ordered a new trial. The Canadian authorities challenged this decision and brought the case before the Supreme Court. This initiative was revealing. Obviously, the champions of memory feared a new trial. Why? Because the first had been devastating for the official thesis.

A first devastating trial for the official thesis



Dennis Urstein and his daughter Marilyn.

At the hearing, the prosecution had cited an important witness, the former deportee, Dennis Urstein. At the camp of Birkenau, he claimed to have been selected to remove the corpses from a gas chamber. With the help of Professor Robert Faurisson, Ernst Zündel's lawyer, Douglas Christie cross-examined him. He asked for details on the size of the gas chamber, its color, the way the doors opened ... In his report, the Jewish journalist who followed the trial, Alan Mandelsohn, wrote: *"Urstein replied that when he was at Auschwitz, he was only thinking about 'the lousy cup of coffee' he got each morning, and whether he 'would survive from one day to the next.'"* This was to concede that the witness had been unable to answer those specific questions.

Indeed, all one need is to listen to his testimony to perceive the lie. Here is how Dennis Urstein relates the opening of the gas chamber and the work carried out:

"Two SS men come, they put on gas masks, open the door and ... we saw hell. Hell on earth. A whole room full of dead bodies. We had this odor, and we start to cough. They had gas masks on. We start to cough. It was like uh ... almond ... Something like that ... or mustard or ... a

horrible smell. And then, there were some trolleys down there we had to put them on them, and then, these trolleys went up to the ovens, but we didn't cremate anything."

In less than one minute, the witness made a serious mistake and uttered an enormity.

According to the official story indeed, the bodies were not taken up to the oven room on trolleys, but with the help of a small lift. So much for the grave error. But most of all, if the Sonderkommando's members had smell the cyanide gas to the point of being indisposed by it, they wouldn't have coughed, because cyanide acid doesn't cause photic sneeze reflexes. They would have quickly fainted to sink into unconsciousness, even into a coma. Dennis Urstein was therefore an obvious false witness.

ECHOES and REFLECTIONS

A Multimedia Curriculum on the Holocaust



Dennis Urstein

Dennis Urstein was born Adolf Urstein to Leon and Marie Urstein on February 24, 1924, in Vienna, Austria. He had one older sister, Lily. His father was a printer and wrote articles for anti-Nazi Social Democratic newspapers. Dennis sang in the choir and sometimes at weddings in the main synagogue in Vienna. He went to public school and remembered being called names because he was Jewish. He had some non-Jewish friends, but after German troops entered Austria in March 1938, they would not talk to Dennis anymore.

Almost immediately after the German troops arrived, Dennis was arrested and sent to Buchenwald, although he was subsequently released. It was not until hearing of the events of Kristallnacht Pogrom in November 1938, that the family decided to leave Austria. At the end of 1938, Dennis and his parents went to Belgium while his sister received a visa to go to England as a domestic worker.

In 1941, in Belgium, Dennis was arrested again because he was not wearing the mandatory yellow star. He was sent to Mechelen, a camp in Belgium. The next year, in August 1942, he was transferred to Auschwitz-Birkenau. Dennis worked in the "Kanada" warehouse where he and other prisoners sorted through the clothing and other possessions of the new arrivals, sometimes finding extra food. On April 22, 1943, Dennis witnessed his parents' arrival at Auschwitz-Birkenau and



Visual History Biographic Profiles

subsequent selection for the gas chambers. In October 1944, Dennis was transferred to Ohrdruf, a camp in Germany. Because he spoke German he was given record keeping duties. When word came that the U.S. Army was getting near, the prisoners were evacuated and forced on a death march to Dachau. There, Dennis was liberated by the U.S. Army on April 29, 1945.

After the war, Dennis returned to Belgium where he was recruited to work for the Counter-Intelligence Court (CIC) apprehending war criminals in Vienna. He met his future wife Claire Kimerling at a streetcar stop in Salzburg while working for the CIC. In 1947, they married and had a daughter, Marilyn. In 1948, Dennis and his family joined Dennis' sister, Lily, in England; it was the first time Dennis and Lily had seen each other since before the war. On February 1, 1951, Dennis, Claire, and Marilyn immigrated to Canada.

In 1972, Dennis received a letter asking him to testify at a war crimes trial in Vienna. Between 1972 and 1992, Dennis was a witness at four different trials, two in Vienna and one each in Duisburg, Germany, and Siegen, Germany. He worked as a packager at a restaurant for twenty-eight years and then became the director of packaging at a Canadian grocery store. At the time of Dennis's interview in 1995, he had a granddaughter named Eliza.

To learn more about Dennis Urstein, please go to [Full Visual Histories](#) to view his complete testimony.

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Besides, consult [his information](#) as it is found in the database of Yav Vashem [↑](#); For Auschwitz, the authors speak only of his employment in the Canadian sector. Nothing is said about his alleged involvement in the removal of gassed people. Similarly, the authors do not speak of his testimony at the first Zündel trial. Yet, they mention his presence at four other trials in Germany.

Beside Dennis Urstein, the opponents of Ernst Zündel had quoted Rudolf Vrba.



Having escaped from Auschwitz in the company of another deportee, Rudolf Vrba had written a report on this camp, and he said, about "the mass exterminations there". In particular, he claimed to know the two great crematoria, and how the victims were gassed before being cremated.

The Courier-Journal THE PASSING SHOW SECTION 3
 November 26, 1944

Summaries of the Week's News: War, pp. 1, 7, 9 • Kentucky, p. 8 • Politics, p. 5 • Editorials, p. 2 • Letters, p. 2 • International Affairs, p. 3 • Art, p. 3 • National Affairs, pp. 4, 5, 6

The Inside Story of Mass Murdering By Nazis

Escapes give detailed accounts of the gassing and cremating of 1,765,000 Jews at Birkenau

FROM AN OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD

There is no longer any need to speculate on the mass murdering of millions of civilians—Jews and Christians both—by the Nazis. The United States Government has received first-hand information from eyewitnesses that the campaign of brutal terror, which is unprecedented in all history, and even now continues unabated, is part of the final plan to subjugate the free peoples of the world.

So revolting and diabolical were the German atrocities which were uncovered at Lublin that the minds of civilized people found it difficult to believe that they could have been perpetrated in the 20th Century. However, the War Refugee Board, which is engaged in a desperate effort to save as many as possible of Hitler's intended victims, today is making public two documents—the first based on the experiences of two young Slovakian Jews who escaped in April, 1944, after spending two years in Birkenau in Southwestern Poland, and the second directed by a non-Slovakian Polish major, the only survivor of one group imprisoned at Auschwitz.

Accounts Coincide

The two accounts were prepared independently, and they coincide so exactly with each other, and with the trustworthy fragmentary reports hitherto received, that the board feels their publication will present a true picture of the frightful happenings in these camps, one which should be understood by all Americans.

Without embellishment, the eyewitness reports make it clear that the countless deaths at the camps ran the gamut of brutal epidemics, extreme exposure, sheer exhaustion, barbaric beatings, and wholesale shootings in the technique of mass gassing followed by cremation. Cremation became necessary when great areas had become altogether too marshy and stenchful from superficial burials.

"The total number of deaths resulting from the first five camps can scarcely be guessed at. But an approximation of the number of Jews gassed and cremated between April, 1942, and April, 1944, at Birkenau alone, runs to 1,765,000. This appalling figure may be broken down into countries of origin as follows:

They were brought back dead or alive. . . . It can, however, be asserted that among the Jews who were deported from Slovakia to Auschwitz or Birkenau, we are the only two who were lucky enough to save ourselves. . . .

There's No Such Place

"Actually there is no such district as Birkenau. Even the word Birkenau is used in that it had been adapted from the nearby Birch Forest (Birkenau). The district now called Birkenau was, and is still, called Biala by the local population. The existing camp center of Birkenau lies four kilometers distant from Auschwitz. . . . We never found anything out about New-Berlin, probably about 30 to 40 kilometers away which, sadly enough, we had to indicate as our point of destination.

"At the time of our arrival at Birkenau, we found there only one huge kitchen for 15,000 people, and three stone buildings, two of which were completed and one under construction. The buildings were surrounded by an ordinary barbed wire fence. The prisoners were housed in these buildings and in others later constructed. All are built according to a standard model. Each house is about 30 meters long and 8 to 10 meters wide. Whereas the height of the walls hardly exceeds two meters, the roof is disproportionately high—about five meters—so that the house gives the impression of a stable surrounded by a large hayrack. . . . The room is divided in two by a partition running its whole length. . . . Along both side walls, as well as along the middle partition, two parallel rows of small cots are arranged. . . . There are three floors: the ground floor, and the two built in the side walls. Normally three people live in each cubicle. As can be judged from the dimensions indicated, these cubicles are too narrow for a man to be stretched out and not high enough for him to sit upright.

"There is no question of having enough space to stand upright. In this way some 400 to 500 people are accommodated in one house or block as they are also called.

"The buildings we found on our arrival had been erected by 12,000 Russian pris-

We were assembled, counted, and S.S. men took over our convoy. One of these guards voiced his surprise at the fact we had made the journey without water by shouting: "These Slovak barbarians, give them no water!" The journey continued and we reached Lublin two days later. Here the following order was issued: "These fit for work aged between 15 and 30 are to leave the camp. Children and old people remain in the camp. . . . We struggled on at the drought and discovered that the water was contaminated by Lithuanians in S.S. uniforms, all armed with automatic pistols. The cars containing the children and old people were immediately closed and the train moved on. We do not know where they went and what happened to them."

A Rabbi's Fate

"Behind the town stood a clothing factory called the 'Heidenbergwerke'. In the courtyard waiting for their noon meal some 1,000 prisoners in dirty striped clothing, most of them were Jews, were lined up. Some 15,000 to 20,000, mostly Jews, died during these two months. The girls' camp suffered the most, as it was not fitted with sanitary installations, and the poor women were covered with lice. Every week large 'selections' took place and the girls had to present themselves naked to the selection committee, regardless of weather conditions. . . . For two full days we were taught how to remove and put on our caps when we met a German. Then in the pouring rain we practiced roll calling for hours. . . .

"A tragic end befell Rabbi Epstein from Sereb, who was suffering from dizziness and since came a few minutes too late for the roll call. The group leader had him seized and dipped head first into one of the latrines, then poured cold water over

garments were dispatched to a collecting center in Berlin. Gold, money, bank notes and precious stones had to be handed over to the political section.

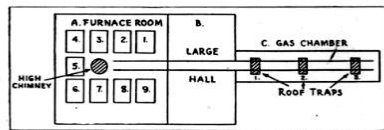
Girls Treated Terribly

"Every day the girls who came in their work from Birkenau, described to us the terrible conditions prevailing there. They were beaten and humiliated, and their mortality was much higher than among the men. Twice a week 'selections' took place, and every day new girls replaced those who had disappeared.

"During a night shift I was able to witness for the first time how incoming convoys were handled. The transport I saw contained Polish Jews. They had received no water for days, and when the doors of the freight cars were open we were ordered to get out and stand on the platform. They were utterly exhausted and about a hundred of them had died during the journey. The living were lined up in rows of five. Our job was to remove the dead, empty, and the luggage from the cars. The dead, and this included anyone unable to stand on his feet, were piled in a heap. Luggage and parcels were collected and stacked up. Then the railroad cars had to be thoroughly cleaned so that no trace of their frightful load was left behind. A commission from the political department proceeded with the selection of approximately 10 per cent of the men and 5 per cent of the women. . . . The bodies transferred to the camp. The remainder were loaded on trucks, sent to Birkenau, and gassed, while the dead and dying were taken directly to the furnaces. If often happened that small children were thrown alive into the trucks along with the dead."

Managed to Escape

"I was not to hold this comparatively good job down with the pleasure usual for boys



Rough plan of one of the larger crematoriums at Birkenau shows the large hall (B), in which 2,000 victims at a time are disrobed before being herded into the gas chamber (C). The bodies are later carted to the furnace room (A), with capacity of 108 normal corpses every 90 minutes.

sons' were introduced. Twice weekly, Mondays and Thursdays, the camp doctor indicated the number of prisoners who were to be gassed and then burned. These 'selections' were loaded into trucks and brought to the Birch Forest. There still alive upon arrival were gassed in a big barrack erected near the trench used for burning the bodies. . . . The weekly draft in 1,200 died of natural death, and about 800 through selections.

"At the end of February, 1943, a new modern crematorium and gassing plant was constructed at Birkenau. The gassing and burning of the bodies in the Birch Forest was discontinued, the whole job being taken over by the four specially built crematoria. The large ditch was filled in, the ground leveled, and the whole area covered with fertilizer at the farm labor camp of Hermann, so that today it is almost impossible to find traces of the dreadful mass murder which took place here.

"At present there are four crematoria in operation at Birkenau, two large ones, I and II, and two smaller ones, III and IV. Those of type I and II consist of three parts: (1) the furnace room (B) the large hall, and (C) the gas chamber. A huge chimney rises from the furnace room around which are grouped nine furnaces, each having four openings. Each opening can take three normal corpses at once, and after an hour and a half the bodies are completely burned. This corresponds to a daily capacity of about 2,000 bodies. Next to this is a large reception hall, which is arranged so as to give the impression of the antechamber of a bathing establishment. It holds 2,000 people and apparently there is a similar waiting room on the floor below. From there a door and a few steps lead down into the very long and narrow gas chamber. The walls of this chamber are also constructed

The courier journal, november 26, 1944

End of November 1944, the Allied press published extensive excerpts from this report. It resumed not only the plan of the two great crematoria, but also the witness's estimate that, between April 1942 and April 1944, 1,765,000 Jews had been gassed at Birkenau. In Nuremberg, this estimate was presented as Exhibit L-22. The document was received as authentic evidence. Subsequently, Rudolf Vrba published his story under the title "I cannot forgive", in French "Je me suis évadé d'Auschwitz" ["I escaped from Auschwitz"].

Unsurprisingly, the champions of memory had called this witness number one of the Holocaust, so that he filed against Ernst Zündel. They suffered the consequences, as did Dennis Urstein, Rudolf Vrba was swiftly cross-examined by Douglas Christie. A cross-examination that revealed the imposture. Professor Faurisson tells how the lies of the individual appeared (*Annales d'histoire révisionniste n°8, spring 1990, p.36*): He had never set foot in the crematorium of which he had given a totally false plan; He had invented a visit of Himmler to Auschwitz in January 1943, with the inauguration of the new crematorium, the gassing of 3,000 people. Everything was in keeping with it. As for his estimate that more than 1,500,000 Jews had been gassed at Birkenau, it was based on nothing. He, who claimed that his book had shown the greatest concern for truth and accuracy, was reduced to talk about "*artistic representation and poetic license*". The disaster was such that the prosecutor renounced prolonging his re-examination.

Professor Faurisson said: "*The stupefaction was general. Rudolf Vrba, I can attest, became livid. He got out of the box. He staggered. He went to the exit. As much as on the first day, he had seen journalists and cameras hurrying around him, as being the witness who was going to rivet their nails at the revisionists, so much so that on the last day, he left the palace in the most frightful solitude.*"

The eternal tactics of the unmasked liars

I note that the press of the time reported the words of Rudolf Vrba, when the lawyer of Ernst Zündel called him a liar: "*To treat a liar who fought the Nazis is to abuse the liberty granted by a court in Canada.*" Typical defense of the dishonest caught red-handed, that is to leave the field of facts, to cry out for scandal, abuse of liberty, hatred ...

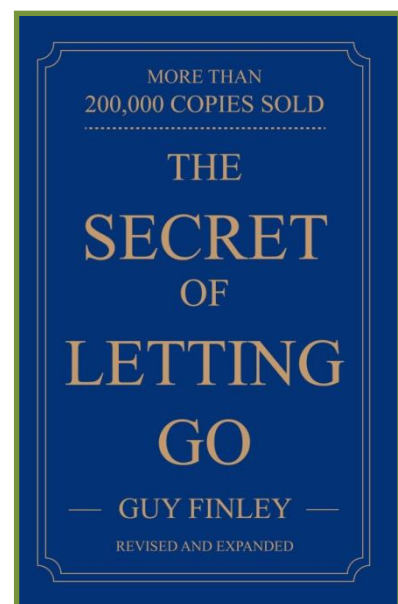
Such is the eternal tactic of the champions of memory: Refusing any loyal debate that would separate the truth and the error, they prefer to complain, to moan and to accuse others to better be able to hate and persecute them: "*One hurts us, one is angry with us, we are eternal victims, they convey hatred against us ...*"

I recommend them reading Guy Finley's book "*Letting go*". The rule number 13 applies perfectly to them, it teaches that: "*Unhappiness does not go to you, it comes from you.*"

Later, the author exposes the ten questions that allow us to flourish. I would say, to liberate oneself. I draw attention to two of them: "*Instead of always asking yourself, 'why are these things always happening to me?' ... learn to say: 'What is there in me that attracts this kind of situation?'*" And also: "*Instead of always asking yourself, 'why so-and-so acts this way?' ... learn to say: 'What is in me that wants to suffer from the behavior of others?'*" I invite everyone to ask these questions, but first of all the champions of memory.

In any case, the two witnesses called by the Prosecution, capital witnesses, had proved to be vulgar liars.

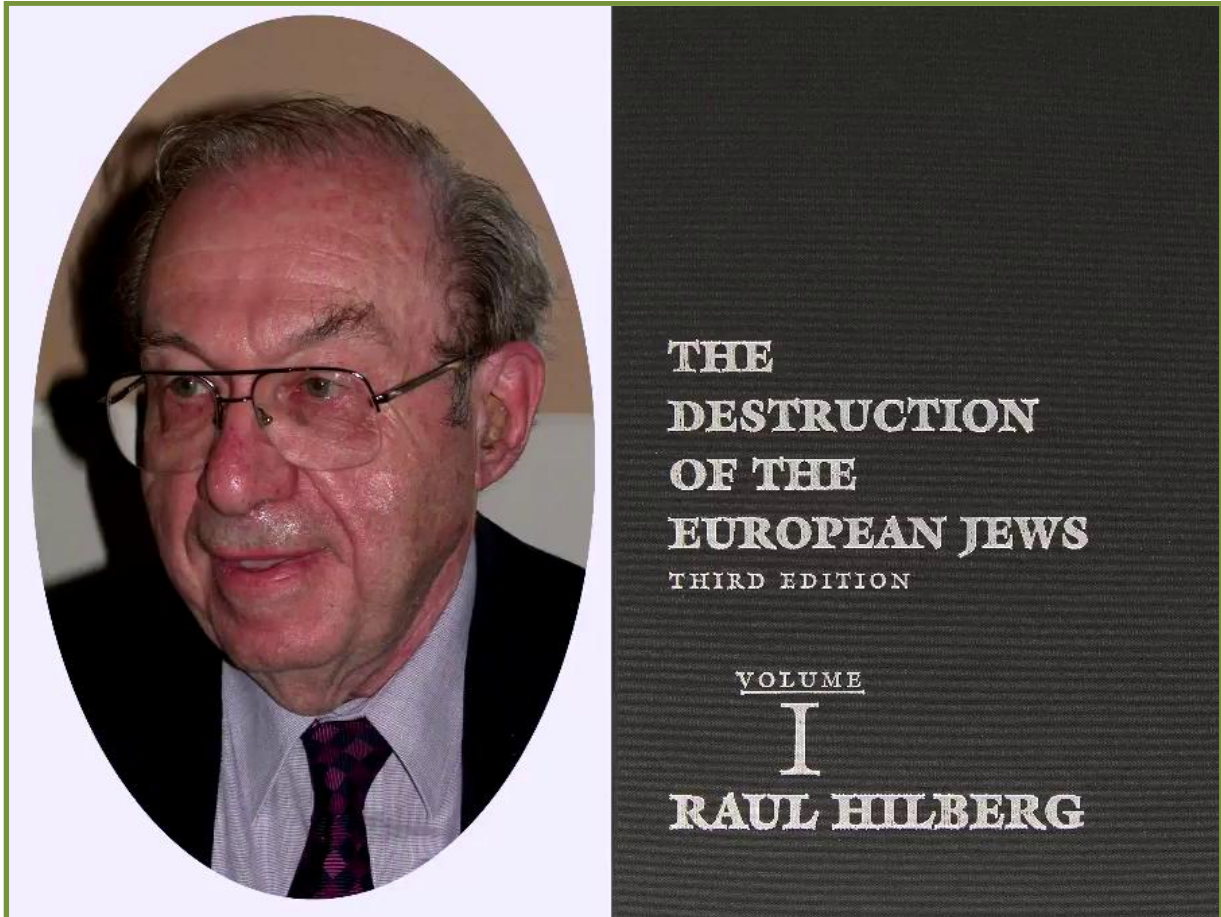
But there was more.



Part 2

In addition to these two forgers, Ernst Zundel's opponents had called Raul Hilberg.

Lack of competence of "holocaust" expert N°1



Author of a book of reference published for the first time in 1961, and entitled "*The destruction of the Jews of Europe*", this professor of political science was considered the leading expert on the Holocaust. Interrogated by the prosecution, he deposited without a book, without a note, without a document, apparently sure of his business. Then came the cross-examination by Doug Christie.

Discovering revisionism, I read the report made by Professor Faurisson. I learned then, that Raul Hilberg had written and published his book without even going to Auschwitz! He had gone there only 18 years later! Spending a half day in Auschwitz and a half day in Birkenau. He also confessed that he had no technical competence whatsoever with regard to plan, photography or diagram. Finally, I learn that in terms of documentation Raul Hilberg behaved like a rogue! Speaking of criminal order where there was nothing of such. His lies had even led to perjury before the judges, which was very serious.

Totally stunned, I immersed myself in the reading of the work of Raul Hilberg, published in France two years before. Professor Faurisson's statement was confirmed. Hilberg's book did not include any photographs! No plan, no drawings! No sketch even of any gas chamber! As for the documentation, the decisive experiment concerned the chapter devoted to the killing

center and more particularly on the pages that evoked the gas chambers. As long as the author spoke of deportation, of camps, of spoliation, he produced period documents, i.e. original German documents. But, as soon as he was talking about homicidal gas chambers, he relied on post-war documents. That is to say, mainly testimony, interrogation, confessions or judgments.

→ On the screen, the summary table drawn up by me. When Raul Hilberg speaks of the alleged homicidal gas chambers and the alleged extermination, he can only quote post-war documents. It's obvious!

On that matter, I recommend the Jürgen Graf's book devoted to Raul Hilberg. It confirms with brilliance what Professor Faurisson wrote after the cross-examination of the latter namely, that he was not an *"empiricist, an analyst of documents,"* he was exactly the opposite, he was a man lost in the smoke of his ideas, a sort of theologian who had constructed a mental universe, where the materiality of the facts had no place.

It was obvious that neither Dennis Urstein nor Rudolf Vrba nor Raul Hilberg would testify in a new Zündel trial. This would be an admission of impotence. Hence the efforts of the authorities to prevent a new trial.

TABLEAU RÉCAPITULATIF

Note	Relative directement à l'extermination ?	Document antérieur à mai 1945 ?
40	oui	non
41	non	oui
42	oui	non
43	oui	non
44	oui	non
45	oui	non
46	non	non
47	non	oui
48	non	oui
49	oui	non
50	oui	non
51	non	oui
52	non	oui
53	non	oui
54	non	oui
55	oui	non
56	non	non
57	oui	non
58	oui	non
59	oui	non
60	oui	non
61	non	oui
a	oui	non

Our three stooges scarpered like "old farts"!

Yet, in vain. Early June 1987, the magistrates of the Supreme Court confirmed the judgment of the appellate judges. A new trial would take place, the first having been marked with irregularities. Few months earlier, Ernst Zündel had warned: *"This appeal would be much longer to clear the issue of the alleged holocaust."*

As it was to be expected, Canadian Justice contacted Raul Hilberg to testify again. In a letter dated October 5, 1987, the expert No. 1 declined the invitation. He scarpered like an *"old fart"*! Why? Simply because, he was afraid of a further cross-examination by the defense. He proposed Christopher Browning to replace him. This refusal was a blatant admission of intellectual defeat.

The University of Vermont

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
THE OLD MILL, BURLINGTON, VERMONT 05405-0114
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October 5, 1987

John C. Pearson, Deputy Director
Ministry of the Attorney General
Crown Law Office
18 King Street East, 16th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1C5
Canada

Dear Mr. Pearson:

I have grave doubts about testifying in the Zundel case again. Last time, I testified for a day under direct examination and for three days under cross-examination. Were I to be in the witness box for a second time, the defense would be asking not merely the relevant and irrelevant questions put to me during the first trial, but it would also make every attempt to entrap me by pointing to any seeming contradiction, however trivial the subject might be, between my earlier testimony and an answer that I might give in 1988. The time and energy required to ward off such an assault would be great, and I am afraid that the investment of time alone would be too much, given all the commitments and deadlines I am facing now.

Above all, there are people who can do the job of testifying for the Crown admirably. I am thinking particularly of Professor Christopher Browning in the Department of History, Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington 98447. Dr. Browning has written two books, one on the role of the German Foreign Office in the Final Solution, the other on the critical period in 1941 when the decision to annihilate European Jewry was made. He has researched the subject in archives of the United States and abroad, and he is a very capable, honest man who speaks forcefully and clearly. He is also younger than I am.

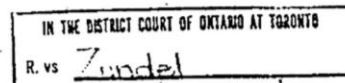
In keeping with the confidentiality of this correspondence, I have not contacted Dr. Browning about this matter.

I want to thank you for sending me the decision of the Ontario Supreme Court. Some parts of the decision are not altogether self-explanatory because I do not have the decision of Judge Locke.

Sincerely yours,

Raul Hilberg

Raul Hilberg



The same was true for Dennis Urstein and Rudolf Vrba. In short, the expert N°1 of the holocaust, and the two capital witnesses of the alleged gas chambers had turned out to be non-values. Already, the victory of Ernst Zündel was brilliant! But the revisionist wanted to go further.

1988: Ernst Zündel obtains the "Great Holocaust Trial"



Although determined to fight to the end for historical truth, he prepared his trial urging experts, engineers and technicians. Documents were sifted through, models built, plans of the crematoria carefully analyzed, and aerial photographs of the era scrutinized.

The trial began on 18 January 1988, and ended in May of the same year. Unsurprisingly, Ernst Zündel was again condemned, albeit more moderately. But if the great press announced it, it voluntarily refrained from reporting what had happened at the hearings. For authorized voices had taken position against the official thesis.

Witnesses and experts take turns at the witness box to undermine the official thesis

So, on March 28, 1988, the former deportee Maria van Herwaarden testified that in the 2 years spent in Birkenau, from December 1942 to January 1945, she had never noticed the slightest sign of massive extermination. Jews were treated like the other detainees.

On April 19, 1988, the director of Jefferson City Penitentiary in Missouri Bill Armontrout, explained how difficult and dangerous it was to gas a single human being in a small gas chamber equipped with all necessary safety devices.

Shortly before, the chief technician of the Calgary crematorium Ivan Lagacé, had relied on cremation techniques to show that the yield announced at Auschwitz, 4,400 daily corps, was ridiculous. From his own experience, in Birkenau, less than 200 corps could have been cremated daily. As for the open air burning, he had stressed the difficulty. Because it was very difficult to reduce to ashes a human torso. This required high temperatures for a prolonged time.

Professor Faurisson's presentation and the appearance of Fred Leuchter

Professor Faurisson, for his part, testified for six days. Using transparencies projected onto a screen, he explained how the official thesis was groundless. On the extermination of the Jews, historians had not found in the German archives no order, no plan, and no budget. They were also unable to produce a single expert opinion that would have concluded that *"this was a homicidal gas chamber"*, no autopsy report stating: *"This is or was the body of a person killed by poison gas."* Professor Faurisson explained that, far from being deniers, revisionists explained, on the contrary, what had really happened to the Jews. They had suffered discriminatory measures war, internment, deportation, transit camps, concentration camps, labor camps, ghettos, diseases, executions of hostages, reprisals and massacres.

Finally, on April 20, the technician of the American gas chambers appeared at the witness stand. Fred Leuchter had drafted an expert report on the alleged homicidal gas chambers of Auschwitz-Birkenau. His conclusion was clear, the rooms presented today as having been premises of collective asphyxia couldn't have been used for this purpose.

The inexorable rise of revisionism

As a pioneer, Leuchter's report contained weak points and errors. But he aroused others who then rectified and deepened. I am thinking in particular of the *"Rudolf Report"*, by German chemical engineer, Germar Rudolf, which appeared 5 years later. Though a hundred pages at the start, It has just been re-edited in a dramatically increased version of nearly 400 pages. The simple reading of the table of contents makes it possible to measure all the way traveled. Relying on his own research, as well as that of other authors, Germar Rudolf produced an expertise, which embraces both the chemical aspect and the historical aspect.

More generally, in a quarter of a century, revisionists produced a considerable amount of work which enables us to better understand the Jewish tragedy during the Second World War.



All this largely thanks to this man who sacrificed his life for truth and justice. For one can speak of a sacrifice. Indeed, the commitment of Ernst Zündel has earned him many disappointments. His opponents did not only act to prevent him from exhibiting his works of

art, they have ruined his professional career, and did not hesitate to push for violence. They gave his address in Canada, in order to create attacks, explaining how to make an incendiary cocktail. Ernst Zündel received parcel bombs. In the end, it did not open anything until it had been checked with a suitable device. Despite the precautions taken, his home was finally touched.



There was an arson that caused great damage, causing a significant loss of documentation, and required extensive repairs.

Let's add that in 2005, the steps initiated 20 years prior, to extradite the one who had preserved the German citizenship succeeded. Ernst Zündel was sent back to Germany, where the authorities awaited him, an arrest warrant was issued against him. Arrested upon his arrival, incarcerated and tried, he spent 5 years in jail.

Released in March 2010, without being able to go back to USA, he ended his days in Germany, his wife being unable to visit him.

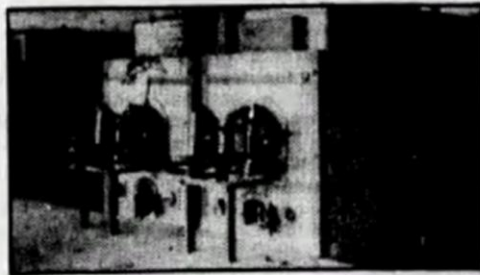
Goodbye Ernst Zündel.

Now that you are dead, we are all a little orphaned, but your work will survive you. The seeds you planted have already germinated, they will grow! For intellectually, the revisionists have already won the game.

↓ These three pictures that illustrated a hostile article, appeared at the first trial summarize everything ([The Courier Journal, April 14, 1985,p.61](#)). The author, a Jew, was outraged that the reality of the Holocaust had to be demonstrated at the hearing. We were therefore expecting to see a physical representation of the weapon of crime: The homicidal gas chamber. Now, what did we show? Jews arriving in Auschwitz, and the crematorium ovens of the Dachau camp. These two realities: Deportation and cremation of the corpses of deceased internees, revisionists never denied them. They do not attest to the existence of mass extermination by means of vast gas chambers for 1,000 people at a time.



Ernst Zundel, at right, was convicted of knowingly publishing false claims that the Holocaust never happened. Above, Jews arriving at Auschwitz; below, crematory ovens at Dachau.



The Holocaust had to be proved in court

The writer is a producer of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's nightly television-network current-affairs program, "The Journal."

By ALAN MENDELSON
Special to The Courier-Journal

TORONTO — There had never been such a trial in North American legal history. The Holocaust — the systematic extermination of an estimated six million Jews by the Nazis — was openly debated, questioned and challenged in a court of law. The bitter irony was that the trial came to a climax last month, just when the world was honoring the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the death camps.

The man at the center of the trial is one of Canada's most outspoken anti-Semites, Ernst Zundel. For the last few years he has published a series of pamphlets and leaflets that allege the Holocaust is a Zionist hoax, that there were no gas chambers in Nazi concen-

tration camps and that the Jews invented the Holocaust in order to prey on Western guilt.

The ultimate objective of this alleged swindle, he insists, was the creation of the state of Israel.

Ernst Zundel is a balding, corpulent, middle-aged man. He was born in Germany in 1939 and moved to Canada in the late '50s. His passion is rehabilitatating the reputation of the Third Reich. And he lives his passion. He calls his house his bunker and has a scale model of Auschwitz concentration camp in the basement that has only one oven. His house has bars on the windows and a security camera on the roof. When he leaves the house, he wears a bullet-proof vest.

Zundel is the Canadian link in an international organization known as the "deny the Holocaust movement." Members refer to themselves as "revisionists." They publish a periodical which, at first glance, looks like a work of serious academic scholarship. It's a

"sophisticated form of anti-Semitism that has become the dominant form of hate propaganda in the world today," says Alan Shefman of the B'nai Brith League of Human Rights.

Zundel was brought to trial under a very obscure section of the Canadian Criminal Code that deals with the willful publication of false information that could lead to social unrest. However, the trial provided Zundel, who has sought publicity and media coverage of his views for years, the perfect platform.

For some, the trial was a dangerous mistake.

One of Canada's top criminal lawyers, Edward Greenspan, said, "The courtroom is the one place where he (Zundel) can speak to his heart's content and know that hundreds

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In his introduction to the book *"Écrits révisionnistes"* Professor Faurisson explained:

"It is true that Germans met on 20 January 1942, in a villa in a suburb of Berlin (Berlin-Wannsee) to deal with the Jewish question. But they considered the forced emigration or the deportation of the Jews, as well as the future creation of a specific Jewish entity, and not a physical extermination program.

It is true that concentration camps had crematoria for the incineration of corpses. But it was to better combat epidemics, and not to incinerate in it, as has sometimes been said, living creatures in addition to corpses.

It is true that the Jews experienced the sufferings of war, internment, deportation, retention camps, concentration camps, labor camps, ghettos, epidemics, summary executions for a variety of reasons; They also suffered reprisals or even massacres for there is no war without a massacres."

The two pictures that illustrated this article were therefore right to Professor Faurisson. The third one was only the consequence. Yes, Ernst Zündel had already won! And revisionism through him!

Thank you Ernst!

